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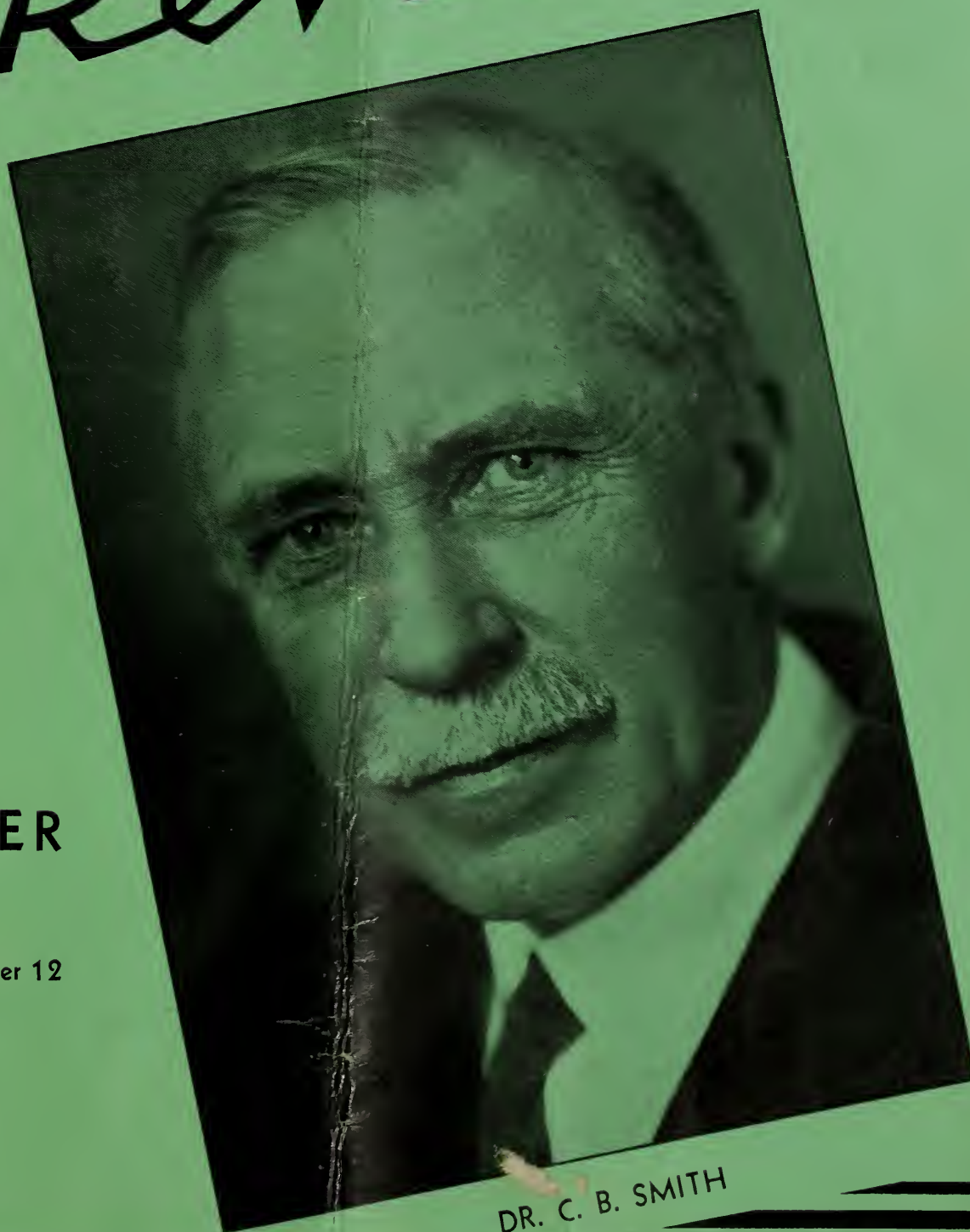


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# EXTENSION SERVICE

## *Review*



DECEMBER

1938

Volume 9 • Number 12

DR. C. B. SMITH

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### EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director*

## TOMORROW . . .

**STARTING OFF THE NEW YEAR**, planning will take the floor. Oregon, after taking stock of 10 years of economic planning, will review the changes made for greater effectiveness during the years and the more recent changes to facilitate State-wide and Nation-wide planning coordination.

**BRIEF SUMMARIES** of action taken on land-use planning during the past year in Montana, Texas, Georgia, Kansas, and Idaho will indicate the good work being done in all sections of the country in an important field.

**COMMUNITY PLANNING** is getting things done in Wheat Community, Tenn. An account of the activities in this busy community is promised for an early issue.

**HEALTH FOR THE CHILDREN** was the object of plans made in Mesa County, Colo., which has obtained the active cooperation of all health agencies in the county and drawn them closer together for effective work.

**A LEGUME RECORD** is claimed by B. E. Grant, county agent in Bertie County, N. C., where farmers seeded 150,000 pounds of vetch and Austrian peas last fall as a result of an intensive A. A. A. educational campaign backed up by 15 years of good educational demonstrations on the value of summer and winter legumes in soil building.

**EXTENSION CONTRIBUTION** to agricultural economics from the early days of Dr. Spillman's farm-management surveys to the rise of the farm-record book will be described by Dr. C. B. Smith in the first of two articles tracing extension development in this field.

### On the Calendar

American Farm Bureau Federation, New Orleans, La., Dec. 12-14.

Convention National Wool Growers Association, San Angelo, Tex., Jan. 24-26.

National Western Livestock Show, Denver, Colo., Jan. 28-Feb. 4.

Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, New Orleans, La., Feb. 1-3.

Southwestern Livestock and Agricultural Show, El Paso, Tex., Feb. 18-22.

63d Annual Convention Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Inc., Houston, Tex., Mar. 21-23.

Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, May 30-June 9.

Seventh World Poultry Congress, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, July 28-Aug. 7.

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# Extension Service Review

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LESTER A. SCHLUP, Editor

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## ON TURNING THE PAGE

C. B. SMITH

**A**FTER 30 years in extension and 42 years in Government service, we are closing the chapter and starting on another page. We shall go from the office back to the farm for the remainder of our days, there to putter around at odd jobs, help where we can, make a garden, walk over the fields, watch the crops grow, fish and hunt some, ramble along the streams and through the forests when we want to, renew our acquaintance with the neighbors, and vote on election day. This, you will note, is not a very ambitious program; but it would seem to meet our needs at the present time. One is not so ambitious at 68 as at 28.

**I**N OUR 30 years of Extension, we have seen a new educational agency, concerned with the affairs of rural life, take root and develop to a status where but few matters affecting rural life are projected these days without taking this agency into account and seeking its cooperation. Extension is a new type of public teaching in this country. It is not out of books or lectures but is based on situations as they are on the farm, in the home, in the market place, and in the social and community life of rural people.

**E**XTENSION, therefore, calls for a new kind of teacher, one who helps rural people to analyze conditions, to relate situations as they now are on the farm and in the home to what they may be; and brings about technical economic and social changes for the better. It calls for teachers who guide and help to develop people rather than tell them, teachers who let the people themselves make the surveys, find out the facts, act on the committee, reach the decision, present the report, develop the program, write the important letter, make the speech, or preside at the meeting—teachers who submerge themselves in order that the ones they teach may get the experi-

ence and grow into efficient, accomplishing men and women; and in an unusually large degree that is the kind of teachers that are developing in extension.

**O**UR present system of agricultural extension began with men and women not specially prepared for the work. Through the application of such technical and practical training and common sense as they had, they laid the sure foundations of our present achievement.

**U**NDER their guidance, farmers have grown in knowledge, ability, and vision. Great economic and social changes are taking place in rural life. The times call for still better-trained extension agents if extension is to keep pace with the growing farmers and their needs. It is not enough today to graduate from a 4-year course in agriculture or home economics. Extension agents need to take added university work in economics, sociology, education, administration, and philosophy. From 5 to 7 years of university work and practical field apprenticeship would seem to be necessary to prepare extension agents for the great work now before them.

**O**UR HOPE is that universities and colleges of agriculture may more fully recognize this need and appoint college teachers and give college courses that will furnish this training. Sabbatic leave, academic rank, and retirement privileges for extension agents, that will develop morale and strengthen agents in their teaching work, must also be provided by the college if the colleges are to meet the greatly enlarged responsibilities placed upon them by this work.

*(Continued on page 190)*



# Kansas County Tries Variety Tour

## To Meet General Farming Needs



A Young Mitchell County Farmer demonstrated the use of his home-made level, with which he laid out the lines for terraces on his own farm.

THE combining of a variety of lessons in one farm tour proved a practical idea for R. W. McBurney, county agent of Mitchell County, Kans., who displayed everything from bindweed control to windbreak plantings and an implement shed on a 1-day tour through the western portion of his county in the spring of 1938.

Starting at 9:30 in the morning, the tour group first visited a wheatfield where a heavy infestation of bindweed had been virtually killed by two seasons of intensive cultivation. Bindweed plants visible were few and weak, whereas the wheat on this area was noticeably larger and healthier looking than that on adjoining land which had not received the two seasons of intensive cultivation.

Conservation was emphasized at the second stop, where one of the youngest farm owner-operators in the county has 112 acres under soil- and water-conservation practices. The crowd saw terraces that had been constructed on lines laid out with a simple home-made level, contour farming, contour lines newly

plowed on land being diverted from soil-depleting crops under the agricultural conservation program, and bindweed control by intensive cultivation.

The third stop shifted interest to farm buildings. The group inspected a recently completed round-roofed implement shed and listened while its owner explained the advantages of a building with no pillars or posts to get in the way. The cost of constructing the shed, 30 by 50 feet in size, was a little more than \$500. This farmer also displayed a stock water tank made by putting a concrete bottom in the wheel of an old tractor. Its main advantage, he explained, is that careless hunters and mischievous boys cannot shoot holes through it.

Contour pasture furrows were the feature attraction at the last forenoon stop. Constructed in the spring of 1937 on a sidehill pasture where little grass was left, these furrows held all rains that came thereafter. Deferred grazing was practiced on this pasture in both 1937 and 1938 to give the grass a chance to reestab-

lish. This farmer, a former member of the State A. A. A. committee, also showed the crowd his windbreak plantings, which cover about one-half acre north of the farmstead. Comparison of trees mulched with straw and those which had been cultivated showed clearly that the mulched trees had made the most progress.

A basket lunch was eaten at noon under huge oak trees in a park on the tour route. A brief speaking program included remarks by John Bell, extension agronomist, and Hal Eier, extension engineer, both from Kansas State College, and Joyce O. Roberts, assistant regional A. A. A. information representative, who made a complete photographic record of the tour to be used in Kansas film strips and publications.

Afternoon stops enabled the crowd to view strip cropping, summer fallow, contour farming, fall-seeded alfalfa, crested wheatgrass, and comparative results of different chemical methods of bindweed control. A striking demonstration of the necessity for good summer fallow for alfalfa was found in one field where a narrow strip has no alfalfa plants because weeds were allowed to grow up in the point rows when the field was summer-fallowed on the contour. The weeds used up moisture, the alfalfa did not grow, and only weeds are to be seen in that narrow strip now. Elsewhere in the field the stand of alfalfa is good. The field of crested wheatgrass visited lived through two of the driest summers that Mitchell County has ever known and produced two good seed crops. Additional areas have been seeded on this farm on the strength of that performance.

The final stop to view bindweed test plats on the Mitchell County Farm gave the group of 70 farmers an opportunity to see bindweed seedlings and mature plants, to observe the kill obtained by the use of sodium chlorate and other chemicals on identical adjacent plats, and to see a duckfoot cultivator in action.

At all of the stops Mr. McBurney interviewed farmers before the microphone of a public-address system to give the crowd first-hand information on the demonstration being inspected. The results were gratifying, and the idea of a general farm tour with a variety of subjects seemed to meet general approval.



# When Buying a Farm

HERMON I. MILLER

Assistant Extension Economist  
Vermont

A GROUP of 4-H club members met at the Vermont State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center, prepared to visit and study several farms in that neighborhood. There were 25 Orange County 4-H club members in the group, some of them members of an organized 4-H farm-management club and others members of dairy, poultry, or other project clubs. All of them are interested in farming as their life work.

To make the tour run smoothly, I had been over the route several weeks in advance with the county agent, Gordon H. Gates, and the club agent, Harriet Proctor, outlining the things which were to be pointed out at each stop, making arrangements with the farmers whom we were to visit so that these farmers would be on the farm to give the club members any information they wished to ask for and arranging with the farmers to go with us to visit the abandoned farms.

## *Farmers Add Side Lines*

The first farm visited was a dairy and poultry farm on which 10 cows and 700 hens constituted the farm business. The conditions on this farm were typical of many Orange County farms in that the number of cows which could be kept was limited by the available crop and pasture acreage. The farm was level and had good soil, but, because of the limited acreage, the farmer found it necessary, if he wished to have an adequate income, to add some side line to his dairy.

The second farm visited was a large, level dairy farm with two side lines, the production of maple sirup and certified seed potatoes. Even though this farmer had a dairy herd of about 30 cows, he stated when talking to the 4-H club group that he found it very desirable and profitable to have some supplementary sources of income to his dairy.

On these two farms the 4-H club members were taught to recognize the characteristics of one of the best soils in that community and also the advantages

**Older 4-H youth of Orange County, Vt., tour some farms in their neighborhood to study what to look for and what to look out for in buying a farm. Similar tours have been made in four other Vermont counties as a part of 4-H farm-management activities.**

of having large, open fields where large modern machinery can be used to advantage. These physical features, in addition to the fact that large farm businesses and side lines were desirable, were pointed out and illustrated on these two farms.

A basket lunch was eaten at our next stop, which was made at an abandoned farm. One farmer in this community, who had left the abandoned farming area to move to a level valley farm, described conditions as they were in this abandoned farming area 25 years ago. When he was a young man about the age of the club boys he had to choose between staying on the home farm, which we were visiting and which is now abandoned, or going down into the valley and going into debt for what seemed to him to be a much better farm. The condition of the two farms today is evidence of this farmer's wise choice.

This farmer stated that 25 years ago, when he was making his choice, he could have bought a farm which now is occupied by one of his old boyhood friends for about \$740, or about a sixth of what he paid for his valley farm. However, he chose, and wisely, to go into debt and buy the good farm rather than to take the family farm or to buy the cheaper farm in the abandoned area.

He pointed out what seemed to him to be some of the reasons for abandonment of the area, such as the fact that the soil was not so fertile or so well drained as the soil on the other farm. In some places there were a large number of stones and boulders which made the fields small and irregular. Many of the fields were very steep and not adapted to the use of modern machinery. Be-

cause of the higher altitude, the growing season was rather short, and, of course, the roads were poor and impassable at some seasons of the year.

In summarizing the things which were pointed out during the day, it was brought out that the essential things to look for when selecting a farm are (1) a relatively long growing season; (2) good soil; (3) large, well-shaped fields which are adapted to the use of modern machinery; (4) a good-sized business; and (5) side lines to insure against the risk of loss in a single enterprise. In regard to the things to beware of when selecting a farm, the following were discussed: (1) Small and irregularly shaped fields; (2) shallow, infertile, or poorly drained soil; (3) a farm business that is too small to produce the desired income; and (4) a short growing season.

## In Fighting Tuberculosis

"The Vigo County (Ind.) Tuberculosis Society can be assured of splendid cooperation from at least 800 families as a result of the health study made by the Vigo County home-economics clubs during September," reports Lillian Murphy, home demonstration agent.

This study of the tuberculin test was made after the Tuberculosis Society appealed to the county agent, O. C. Redenbacher, asking him to suggest a method to use in getting the cooperation of the parents in testing the school children for tuberculosis.

Local doctors were scheduled to explain tuberculin tests at each meeting of the 16 home-economics clubs during September—the opening month of school. Doctors explained the disease and illustrated how the testing can be used to curb the disease in the county.

Mothers showed a keen interest in this work, and every home-economics club has pledged its support in the county-wide drive against tuberculosis.

## Agents Broadcast

A check-up at the beginning of the best season of the radio year reveals that 75 extension agents in 46 of Ohio's 88 counties broadcast on a regularly scheduled basis over their local radio stations in 14 different cities. Of these agents, 46 are agricultural, 25 are home demonstration, and 4 are 4-H club agents.



# 4-H Club Activities in New Jersey

## Meet Definite Needs

**T**HE GIRLS of the Chickadees 4-H Club in New Jersey decided that they could use some work on child care with their younger brothers and sisters. So, the club leader called on Charlotte Quick, Union County assistant home demonstration agent, who in turn enlisted the services of Mrs. Phyllis Davis, assistant extension specialist in child training and parent education, and the first meeting of the new project was devoted to a discussion of child behavior.

The next step was arranging visits to nursery schools to see how experienced teachers keep groups of youngsters contented and occupied. After another dis-

ren County, because a teacher in a three-room school saw a need to supplement the lunches which her pupils were bringing to school throughout the year.

The possibility of charging even a small sum for a hot dish prepared in the school's meagerly equipped kitchen was decidedly not feasible. Parents and vegetable growers, many of whom are foreign-born, responded by generous offers of fresh vegetables, however, and the parent-teacher association did its bit by providing jars, jar rubbers, and better equipment for the kitchen for preserving the vegetables.

Then the 4-H canning club, with a

The continued interest of the school board and the parent-teacher association in this project is attested by the fact that the school kitchen now boasts a fine new electric range, a modern cabinet sink, a new kitchen cabinet, and additional jars and other canning equipment.

What is of even greater satisfaction to the girls and their leaders who have given their time and energy to this project is that the county health nurse testifies that children in the school show signs of better nutrition than they did before the hot vegetable dishes were added to their lunches.

## Louisiana Club Members Work on the Health "H"

The health project in Louisiana 4-H clubs is growing in popularity each year, with 6,745 club members in 41 parishes of the State this year following a definite program designed to maintain and improve their health, according to Hazel Bratley, extension nutritionist.

Club members in the health project check themselves each month on a list of health habits and also keep a food-selection score card showing the various foods consumed each month. Once a month the members weigh themselves, measure their height and record their growth on a growth sheet.

The present health program was begun in 1931 after it was found that 52 percent of the girls and 40 percent of the boys who attended club camps in the summer of 1930 were 7 percent or more underweight.

During the first year of the program, 12 parishes carried the health project. Since that time, the health contest has been a regular one at the State short course each summer. More and more boys and girls have entered, and this year 38 parish health champions competed at the short course. From this group, 11 boys and girls were placed in the blue-ribbon group to be judged again early in November to select the healthiest boy and girl to represent Louisiana at Chicago.

Last year the health project was replanned to include boys and girls who make the greatest improvement in health over a period of 6 months. Marie Brumley, of Caddo Parish, was selected as the winner in the contest this year, and she will receive an educational trip to New Orleans with expenses paid by the State 4-H executive committee.



Canned vegetables for the hot lunch in a three-room school in a rural New Jersey community. The young members of the 4-H Canning Club and their leaders met twice each week throughout the canning season.

cussion meeting the girls set about to test their new knowledge by having a party for their small sisters and brothers and friends under 5 years of age. The project was brought to a close with the making of self-help bibs for the day nursery school.

The personal need which brought about the study of child training by the Chickadees is just one example of how 4-H club projects are frequently started in order to serve a definite need. Sometimes a real community-wide need is met. For instance, the 4-H canning club has become almost traditional in Allamuchy Township, a small community in War-

membership of six little girls from 10 to 12 years old, stepped in to do the actual work. With the teacher and one of her associates as leaders, the club met faithfully all summer at least once a week and sometimes more often to can tomatoes, corn, beans, carrots, and other vegetables to put into those hot dishes during fall and winter. That was in 1930. Each year since then has seen an increase in the number of quarts of vegetables preserved by these girls and by those who have succeeded them as club members. The average over the past 6 years has been 250 quarts, and more than once it has exceeded the 300 mark.



# 4-H Potato Growers in Montana

## Develop Quality Market

**W**ITHIN 7 years three 4-H clubs of Dawson County have shown the Nation that they can grow some of the best certified potatoes, demonstrated a side line for farmers, and lined their pockets with nearly \$5,000.

The national recognition accorded the boys hangs in the office of County Agent T. B. Holker, whose report reveals the achievements made by the 58 boys. The recognition is in the form of ribbons, two blue and three red, one for each of the five exhibits entered in the international show held at Chicago last winter.

Within the county the club members have dominated the potato winnings. They also have built up a market in Yellowstone, Hill, Blaine, McCone, Wibaux, and Richland Counties. The high-yielding fields of blue-ribbon potatoes also have induced Dawson County growers to turn to certified seed stock, and a few are becoming interested in becoming certified seed growers.

In 1935, about 80 percent of the potato prizes at the Dawson County Fair went to the club members, Mr. Holker reports. The boys have raised a crop every year in spite of drought, and a large portion of seed used within the county traces to their stock. The boys have also proved that they are learning business principles, as their product competes successfully with stock produced by veteran certified producers of the State.

Don Gibson of Union, leader of the Clear Creek potato club, and his partner, I. O. Thompson, are this year the first commercial certified potato growers in Dawson County because of the 4-H boys. Mr. Gibson says that the boys have shown that the crop can be grown profitably. The demand is always greater than the supply, he adds.

The certified Bliss Triumph seed that the partners planted this spring on a 3¼-acre plot were obtained from Victor and Orville Thompson, 4-H club growers.

When the boys took up the project they understood the tedious work necessary for success. Each boy uses the tuber unit method, cuts each seed potato into four parts, and plants in four successive hills, leaving a space between each group of four plants.

The boys do this because disease can be spotted quickly with four successive hills from the same potato. The boys also inspect their fields carefully, and as soon as they see anything wrong with a hill they pull up all four hills planted from the same potato.

### Keep Plantings Disease Free

The boys also watch for particularly desirable hills. These are marked for seed and when dug are packaged separately and numbered. Potatoes of poor



E. E. Isaac, right, extension horticulturist, showing Allan Anderson, 4-H club member, a diseased potato plant that must be removed before the field can be certified by the Montana Potato Improvement Association.

type from these hills are thrown away. One potato from each of these packages is sent to the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station for growing during the winter season. If the station plantings show disease the boys are informed. As they know from which package the diseased potato came, the entire package is thrown away.

By this procedure the club members are practically certain that their plantings next year will be disease free. As a further precaution, the fields are inspected by the Montana Potato Growers' Association. If the fields pass two inspections, they are certified, and the crop

is allowed to bear the tag of the association.

Very few of the club members' fields have been turned down, which indicates the thoroughness with which the boys are improving their stock and taking care of it.

County Agent Holker pays tribute in his report to the local leaders who help the boys to carry on their certified-seed-potato work. Each serves voluntarily.

The Clear Creek club was formed May 9, 1931, with H. F. Purdum, local leader, and Don Gibson, assistant. It had seven members, three of whom have carried the work to completion 7 successive years.

The Deer Creek club was organized 2 weeks later. John Schepens was the first leader and John Schloss assistant. Henry Schepens continued until the age limit was reached and since has been the club's leader.

The Red Water club was formed in

April 1932, with Ernest Ginther, local leader, and Lauren Gerringer, assistant. Two members have completed 6 successive years of growing certified potatoes.

**T**WO 4-H club members of Calhoun County, Ala., made nearly \$100 raising minnows and selling them to fishermen. A sign advertising their wares has been erected beside the highway and sends many strangers to their door. The wildlife camp at Shocco Springs, Talladega, gave them some helpful information about improving their fishpond.





# Indiana Tenure Studies

## Show a Stabilized Profession

L. M. BUSCHE

Assistant State County Agent Leader

A SURVEY of the records of tenure of the 91 county agents now serving Indiana counties shows that over a comparatively short period of approximately 25 years county extension work has grown from an uncertain experimental work into a profession generally recognized by the public as being essential to the well-being of agriculture.

Although county agent work began in the Southern States early in the present century, no agents were appointed in Indiana until about 1912. A large number of county agents were appointed during the war period, but their real function was confused in the minds of the people because many of their activities were complicated with wartime emergencies. Many people will remember that county agents were charged with the duty of increasing food production, which often resulted in increased acreages. Shifts in world conditions later caused a change in national policy, bringing control programs with which county agents have been cooperating.

During the early stages of extension work in Indiana many men entered the work as a "stepping stone" to what they thought would be more stable and lucrative positions. This caused a rapid turnover, with a consequent short period of service by the various agents. With the settling down of conditions after the World War, however, county agent work came to be recognized as a well-established, stable profession.

### *Nine Years Average Tenure*

At the present time 91 county agents are employed in Indiana, and the average length of service in the profession is 9 years. As further proof of the stability of county agent work, it may be cited that the same survey shows that the average county agent, from the man just appointed to the one who has been longest in his county, has served 6 years in his respective county.

Leaders in agricultural education throughout the country have recognized

the work as a profession and are giving special courses not only to undergraduates who plan to become extension workers but to county agents who have been in the work for many years. Both in 1937 and in 1938 special 3-week courses were given at Purdue University to approximately 30 Indiana county agents by men well versed in the best technique of county extension work.

That the present staff of Indiana county agents is made up largely of experienced workers is shown by the fact that the survey referred to indicated that 41 of the men have served as county agents for 10 years or more. The average length of service for this group is more than 15 years. Six of the men have served 20 years or more, and 12

additional men have served as county agents more than 15 years.

Some of the men who have served longest as county agents are: E. C. Bird, St. Joseph County; Stewart Leaming, Porter County; Walter Rogers, Monroe County; H. S. Benson, Knox County; M. E. Cromer, Delaware County; O. W. Mansfield, La Porte County; and W. P. Stall, Jackson County, each of whom has served more than 19 years.

Nine county agents have been employed 15 years or more in the counties in which they are now located, they being H. S. Benson, Knox County; E. C. Bird, St. Joseph County; L. M. Butler, Marshall County; R. E. Grubbs, Brown County; A. J. Hesler, Fountain County; H. H. Madaus, Warren County; Walter Rogers, Monroe County; W. P. Stall, Jackson County; and J. A. Wood, Martin County.

**L. M. Busche or "Mart" as he is known to the staff is a graduate of Purdue University and has had both teaching and county-agent experience, having served 8 years as agent in Adams County and 6 years as agent in Madison County before his appointment as assistant county-agent leader.**

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## Farm Records Valuable

THE growth of farm-management associations has been an outstanding development in Kansas agriculture during the last few years. Slightly more than a year ago there were only two of these associations. Now there are four, and a fifth and sixth are under consideration.

In their earlier years, a decade or more ago, these undertakings for analyzing farm business might aptly have been called "cooperative bookkeeping associations." Their primary function was to assist members in keeping records of farm business. Since those early days, however, the associations have expanded their functions to include the study of market trends and the analysis of farm records to determine just what makes a farm profitable and what size and type of farm set-up is likely to be most profitable under given conditions.

The significance of these associations to the agriculture of tomorrow is largely in the vast library of data on agricultural income that the members make available

through the records rather than the service to the members. Research studies conducted by the agricultural experiment station already have drawn important discoveries from those records.

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### Sewing-Machine Clinics

Clinics to help homemakers diagnose and treat the ailments of faltering and failing sewing machines were held in 15 counties in Illinois during the fall months, according to Edna Gray, clothing specialist, and R. R. Parks, agricultural engineer. The women themselves did the actual work of taking the machines apart, cleaning them, putting them back together again, and otherwise making them run better than they had for years.

The clinics were the result of an overflow in requests last spring when 266 sewing machines traveled more than 9,000 miles to be put back into first-class working condition.



# Broadcasting Direct from the Farm

By Using Short-Wave Unit

O. C. REDENBACHER

County Agent  
Vigo County, Indiana



**T**HIS is your county agricultural agent coming to you with his *Timely Agricultural Topics*, direct from the Hidden Gold Dairy at St. Mary-of-the-Woods," began one of our recent direct-from-the-farm broadcasts. Each Monday, from 1:00 to 1:15 p m., a successful farmer, his wife, and a 4-H club son or daughter, under my guiding interview or that of Lillian A. Murphy, home demonstration agent, or Charles L. Brown, assistant county agricultural agent, relate their experiences direct from their own farm over Radio Station WBOW's short-wave unit.

The broadcast from the Hidden Gold Dairy originated largely from the calf barn. However, the portable mike permitted us to move about and see various points of interest around the farmstead. The discussion centered chiefly on how Mr. Smith, a former cow tester, had been able to increase the average butterfat production in this herd by 100 pounds during his 11 years as herdsman, without the addition of any new females. Other questions brought out the fact that this was one of the outstanding show herds in the State.

Another broadcast was made from the Walter McGrew farm. Mr. McGrew is one of the outstanding farm record keepers in southwestern Indiana. The entire family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Mc-

Grew and daughter, Iris, were interviewed about their successful dairy, hog, and poultry enterprises and the modern conveniences in their home.

Other broadcasts originated in the vocational agriculture building in Otter Creek township where the activities of the agricultural farm shop class were discussed with the teacher and various pupils; at the home of Mrs. Ormal Ferguson, county canning champion, who was interviewed with her two daughters, both State winners in 4-H club work; and at the farm of Warren Boyll, a beef-calf club member who has developed an outstanding herd of registered Shorthorn cattle.

No script was used in the presentation of these programs other than a very brief outline of some of the major points to be emphasized during the program.

Radio has been used as an extension teaching method in Vigo County, Ind., since 1931. On October 1, 1938, the county extension office presented its 1,376th broadcast. Five-minute daily broadcasts are given direct from my desk over Radio Station WBOW by remote control. WBOW furnishes a microphone and control box which are located in my office and have a direct line leading from the office to the studio. This installation eliminates trips to the studio and makes it convenient for the county extension agents to use the timely information coming to their desks. Meetings

and demonstrations are announced. Spray schedules, feeding rations, and household hints are given from time to time. Quite frequently farm men, farm women, and 4-H club members participate in these daily broadcasts. Every effort is made to localize the information used by referring to farms and farm people, and as many names as possible are used during the broadcast. New material received from the Radio Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Division of Information at Purdue University is localized before it is given.

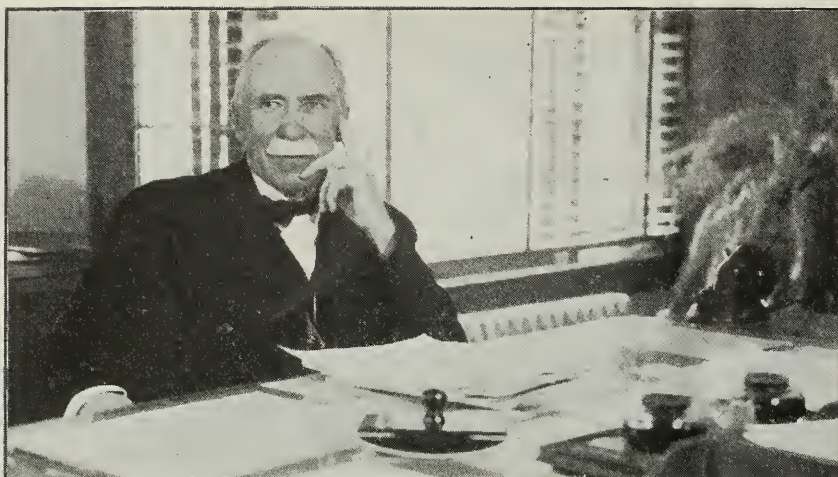
These radio programs require very little time of the extension agents and provide one of the best means of contacting a large number of people who, otherwise, would not receive this information.

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**"L**OANS to farmers from production credit associations reached a 5-year high of \$183,000,000 outstanding at the mid-point of the 1938 financing season," said Production Commissioner S. M. Garwood at the opening of the conference of the presidents and treasurers of the 12 production credit corporations.

The 535 associations making crop- and livestock-production loans on a cooperative basis in the 48 States now have more than 260,000 farmer members.





Dr. Smith at his desk.

## Dr. Smith Retires

### Poet, Friend, Philosopher

All of us who have listened to Dr. Smith's inspiring talks to extension groups, all of us who have had personal contacts with him, recognize the threads of poetry and philosophy which are essential parts of his nature.

Quite as much as any one I have ever known, Dr. Smith is a kindly, considerate, lasting friend. If he ever had an unkind thought about a fellow worker, I have never heard it expressed in 15 years of very close association.

From the farm-management demonstrations which he started some 30 years ago and which were the beginnings of extension work in the North and West, through the many years in which he has had an important part in the national administration of extension work, Dr. Smith has had a profound influence on extension education.

Dr. Smith's retirement deprives us of a leader and counselor on whom we have long depended, but we know that he will greatly enjoy the opportunities for rest and recreation he has so richly earned. We are happy, too, that we can still, from time to time, call him from his Michigan farm to advise us on extension problems.—C. W. Warburton, *Director of Extension Work.*

**C**LOSING his desk for the last time on October 31, Dr. C. B. Smith left Washington for his Michigan farm.

Seeking voluntary retirement, he dropped from his shoulders the cares of an administrator to return to his first love—the fields, the woods, the farm. During his 42 years with the United States Department of Agriculture, 30 of which were spent as a national extension leader, Dr. Smith witnessed the fulfillment of many of his ambitions for the cooperative extension service. He left behind him in Wash-

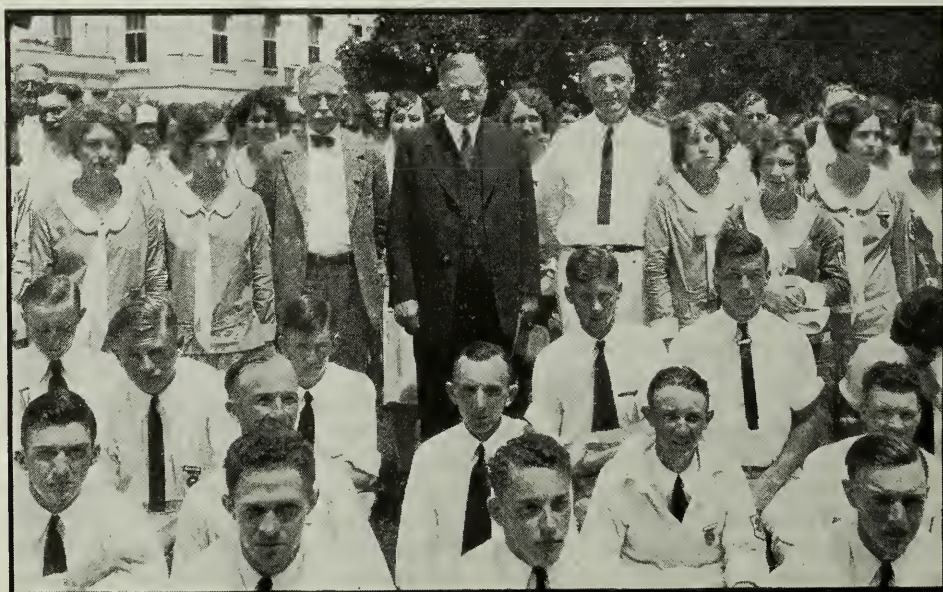
ington a splendid record of accomplishment, to which extension workers and farm people generally will be the beneficiaries.

When he left Michigan in 1896 for Washington, D. C., to begin work for the United States Department of Agriculture, he could not foresee the developments which have kept him there and have placed him in the forefront of a great agricultural movement.

He began life in Michigan in a two-room log cabin in 1870. His father was a farm laborer. When Clarence was 12 years old, his father took a homestead in northern Michigan, which proved to be poor, sandy soil of submarginal type. On this farm the family, without work stock or tools, grew a garden and supplemented their living by fishing, trapping, picking berries, and working as opportunity offered in the lumber woods.

In this manner, at the age of 16, he had saved enough funds to take him to a business college in Port Huron for a 6-month period.

Then followed a bookkeeping job in a grocery store and more work in the lumber woods, followed by going to town high school for a few months. At 19, without getting much beyond the tenth grade in high school, he started for the State agricultural college at East Lansing, where he worked his way through and got a job, after graduation, as principal of a high school at Lawton, Mich. Here he served less than a year when he was offered a position as accountant in the United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations.



Dr. Smith presents to President Hoover at the White House the 4-H delegates to the 1929 National Club Camp.



After 2 years' service, he got a furlough for a year and studied agriculture in Germany. While still in Germany, he was appointed horticultural editor on the Experiment Station Record, with the United States Department of Agriculture, which position he held from 1899 to 1907, when he transferred to the Office of Farm Management at the request of the chief of that office, Dr. W. J. Spillman, who initiated this phase of economic work in the Department of Agriculture.

It was while serving with Dr. Spillman that he began extension work in a section of that office, then known as Farm Management Field Studies and Demonstrations.

This office, under the guidance of Dr. Spillman, began extension work in the Northern and Western States on the county-agent plan, emphasizing in that work the analysis and organization of the whole farm as a basis for increased net income.

In the reorganization of this work, upon the passage of the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Act of 1914, Dr. Smith became chief of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, North and West of the States Relations Service.

In the reorganization of the States Relations Service in 1923, Dr. Smith became chief of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work for the whole country and in 1932 was appointed assistant director of extension, which position he held at the time of his retirement October 31, 1938.

Many honors have come to Dr. Smith, among them being the award of the distinguished service ruby by Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension fraternity,

### From the Secretary

As you retire from active duty in the Department of Agriculture after 42 years of service, in behalf of your many friends and co-workers in the Department, I want to express our appreciation for your many years of faithful service.

By your integrity of purpose you have built confidence in the Department of Agriculture among farm people. You have known both the agricultural research worker and the farmer intimately. You have contributed to the soundness of agricultural research by bringing to it the suggestions of the farm people; you have contributed to the farmer's confidence that his own opinions and problems are given careful consideration by the Department.

Growing up with the Extension Service, you have had much to do with the development of the organization as a credit to the Department of Agriculture. Your efforts to keep the Extension Service close to farm people through farmer participation in extension program planning has paved the way for the democratic organization of the present farm program.

May you have many more fruitful years to continue your work for rural people.—*H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.*

in 1934, and the award of the silver buffalo for distinguished service to boyhood by the Boy Scouts of America in 1937.

With Dr. E. V. Wilcox, he published the Farmer's Cyclopedia of Agriculture in 1904 and the Farmer's Cyclopedia of Livestock, 1907, and with M. C. Wilson wrote the Agricultural Extension System of the United States in 1930. He is also the author of many Government bulletins and reports on farm management and extension.

### From A. F. Lever, Coauthor of Smith-Lever Act

The wheel horse of any team of any kind must be selected with unusual care if the maximum results from the team as a whole are to be expected. The wheel horse must be strong, alert, steady, and always dependable. His attitude gives stability to the other members of the team. You must know what to expect of him under every circumstance. If the going is good, you know that he will pursue the even tenor of his way, influencing his fellows into the same frame of mind; if emergencies arise and the going becomes rough and the way ahead uncertain, you must know that he can still be counted on to figure out the right way and then to do it in the best way. The wheel horse sets the pace for and determines the psychology of the team. In addition to dependability, he must have courage of the Supreme kind.

In my association covering a period of at least a generation with Dr. C. B. Smith in the field of agricultural extension work, from its pioneer days to the present, I always regarded him as a superb wheel horse in the Extension Team—always dependable, always exercising a stabilizing influence, always courageous enough to meet the issue, never afraid of emergencies or criticisms, always honest with himself, honest with his work, honest with his associates. I had, and have, a profound respect for the fine character of the man and the soundness of his judgment. I

(Continued on page 190)



The distinguished service ruby awarded Dr. C. B. Smith for his contribution to the Extension Service by Epsilon Sigma Phi, represented by W. A. Lloyd, grand director, and M. C. Wilson, chief of the Washington chapter in 1934.



# Extension Meets an Emergency

## As a Hurricane Hits New England

**T**HE hurricane caught New England unprepared. Not that advance notice would have done much good, for farmers up that way have had little experience with winds that drive all before them, certainly not with winds that swell to 80 and 90 miles an hour, flattening down tobacco sheds, ripping roofs off dairy barns, pounding poultry houses to splinters, and uprooting orchard trees.

It took people a long time to realize what was happening. The rain had been coming down for 3 days—a heavy, beating rain that soaked into the soil until the earth could hold no more, then formed pools and ponds in every little depression, made torrents of roadside rivulets, and sent the big rivers over the lowlands. On Wednesday, September 21, the afternoon grew dark, and the wind came out of the southeast with a steady unending drive. It gathered strength as it came, setting up a frightening roar that absorbed all other sounds. But not until the big elms began to topple and the maples to split did people realize that they were in for something unusual.

Toward 5 o'clock there was a growing nervousness as the wind pounded and hammered across the country, driving the dark clouds and the rain before it. Low pressure set up queer vibrations in the eardrums. The final blow came a little after 6 p. m. The barometer took a sudden dive, and the wind beat out an even 80 miles an hour. This final 12-minute blast probably caused as much damage as all the rest of the storm together. Roofs sailed off; trees and poles snapped; and sheds flew apart and scattered over the fields.

When the force was spent it was too late to do much. There were no lights or telephones. Telegraph lines were down. The roads were blocked with fallen trees or covered with floods.

### *Massachusetts*

The next morning the Extension Service in Massachusetts took on the job of appraising farm losses. The county conservation agents and supervisors pitched in with the extension staff to aid in the survey. The only way county offices could be reached was by radio. The first

broadcast from State headquarters called on county agents to make a rapid survey of farm damage and report their findings to the State director. The next broadcast was to farmers, announcing that those needing funds for repairs or rebuilding should contact their county agent, who would see that the application reached the proper agency.

In a few days communication was re-established and the damage tabulation began. Day after day the total mounted, until farm losses stood at 10 million dollars. Tobacco growers in the broad, fertile valley of the Connecticut River lost heavily. Actual count showed a destruction of 482 barns valued at \$917,000. These barns contained \$644,000 worth of tobacco, practically all of which was ruined when exposed to rain. Apple growers were also heavy losers. Of the 1 million bushels of apples still on the trees, 90 percent were blown off. Thousands of trees were uprooted, split, or stripped of branches. The total loss to apple growers was placed at 4 million dollars. Hundreds of carloads of field crops rotted on the ground or were carried off by flood waters. At least 18 million dollars' worth of timber was blown down, according to the extension forester.

One of the first steps was to open loan sources to farmers by communicating to

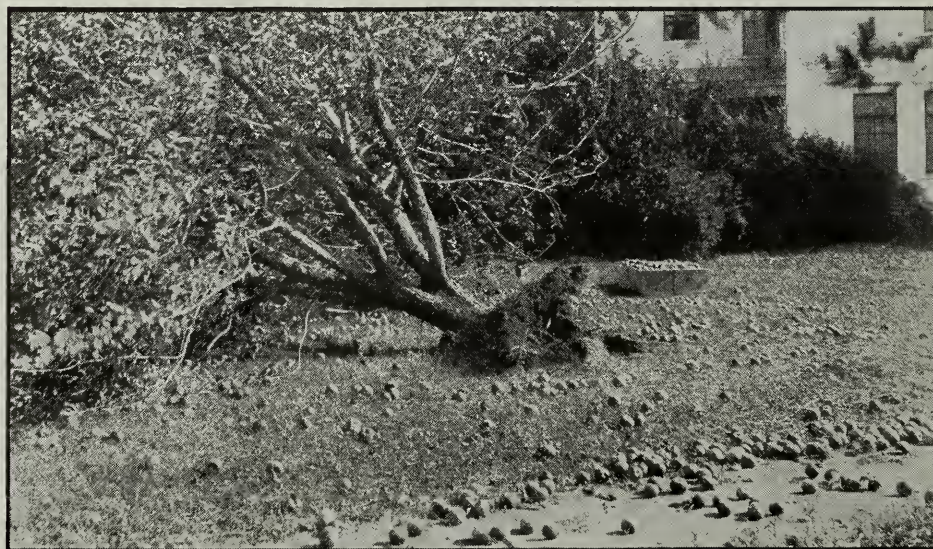
federal authorities the extent of the farm damage. This was done in cooperation with the Massachusetts Commission of Agriculture, the farm bureau, the grange, and the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association. Action came quickly with an announcement by the Farm Security Administration that it had assumed responsibility for immediate relief and rehabilitation of farm families.

At the same time conferences were going forward with the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation which agreed to take a utility grade of fallen apples at 60 to 75 cents a bushel. Apple growers themselves began a vigorous campaign to get the public to use more apples, and the newspapers in general pushed the drive. The Extension Service distributed a wide variety of apple recipes to aid the consumption program.

Farm building plans were distributed free to farmers who lost buildings. Poultrymen were encouraged to hold onto their flocks and to rebuild houses promptly, rather than to sell on a demoralized market.

Shade-tree owners were given information on resetting and repairing damaged trees, and instructions were issued for the care of damaged timber.

Homemakers were given information on the care of flooded canned goods, rugs,



Most of the late apple crop was on the ground, and thousands of apple trees were uprooted in New Hampshire.



furniture, walls, floors, and clothing. The radio, newspapers, circular letters, and mimeographed leaflets were used.

## New Hampshire

On Thursday, September 22, Granite State farmers faced one of the most tragic days in the history of three centuries of farming in New Hampshire. Two billion feet of timber were down; flood water covered acres of unharvested crops; hundreds of miles of rural power lines were crippled; practically every farm in the State had buildings damaged from flood or wind; most of the late apple crop was on the ground; and thousands of apple trees were uprooted.

The agents of the Extension Service swung immediately into action. With telephone lines down and roads washed out by swollen streams and rivers, county agents had to go by foot in some sections to make personal visits to their farmers. They advised the farmers how to go about the task of rehabilitation, referred them to the proper State and federal agencies for financial help, and showed them how to salvage some of their damaged apples and other crops. By demonstrations, personal visits, and through the press, the agents informed farmers how to right their uprooted apple trees and how best to harvest their down timber.

In some counties agents went to work side by side with the farmers in repairing a damaged home or righting a blown-over poultry house or outbuilding. County agents, cooperating with members of the Governor's emergency com-

mittee, helped in making a State-wide survey of hurricane and flood damage.

Home demonstration agents reported to local Red Cross headquarters to offer assistance in aiding folks made homeless by the flood. The agent at Keene, hardest-hit section of the State, took charge of a refugee dining hall set up in a local church.

At the timber-salvage meetings more than 6,300 farmers turned out in New Hampshire's 10 counties to hear extension foresters speak on harvesting and marketing the 2 billion feet of timber that was felled. More than 1,000 persons packed the hall at Keene to get firsthand information from the specialists and the county agent.

## Rhode Island

Although leveled power lines had isolated Rhode Island to make it literally an island—cut off from communication, both as regards intrastate and interstate dissemination of information—Director Paul S. Burgess regimented his entire agricultural staff for speedy and efficient cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture and Conservation in making a farm-to-farm canvass of the whole State to obtain exact data on damage to rural property.

In all county offices, temporary headquarters were set up for fiscal agencies to effect an ideal operating plan. County agents were able to direct farmers to the proper officers for the rapid handling of their problems, whether they concerned livestock, crop, or building-equipment losses.

Director Burgess and Farm Security Administrator Daniel G. Aldrich immediately prepared a letter giving comprehensive instructions on the kinds of loans and other assistance available. Within 3 days more than 3,000 of these letters had been sent out, one to every farmer in the State.

Further informational contacts were established through the extension radio service, the daily scheduled programs being entirely revised to spread instructions that the greatly delayed and curtailed editions of newspapers were unable to provide.

Home demonstration agents not only assisted in feeding from 600 to 1,500 volunteer workers daily in the college commons, but they also conducted demonstration schools to show homemakers methods of canning and processing poultry and fallen fruit.

Bulletins giving data on tree and soil rehabilitation, on fruit salvaging, on building repairs, and on other timely problems were mimeographed for immediate distribution.

## Connecticut

By Saturday, communication with all counties had been established, and the work of compiling lists of the farm people who had been most seriously hurt was begun. Names, addresses, and a brief description of the damage were recorded. The following Wednesday the Governor called a meeting of all relief agencies—private, State, and federal. The only organization which had anything tangible to work on was the Extension Service. The first lists from the counties were available and were turned over to the Red Cross and the Farm Security Administration.

The surveys showed that there were three immediate jobs to be done on farms: (1) Get roofs back on barns to protect hay from further damage; (2) get the thousands of chickens running in the woods and fields under cover, and (3) try to salvage some of the estimated 750,000 bushels of apples on the ground. The first two of these jobs appeared to be mainly a matter of obtaining credit. The third was handled by a program of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, which has been of real help to the fruit growers and is much appreciated by them.

The credit work was somewhat involved, but the second week after the storm central offices were in operation with representatives of the various or-

*(Continued on page 188)*



Rhode Island extension agents were on the job early making a farm-to-farm canvass of damage to rural property.



## 1939 Farm Records Needed For Next Farm Census

Every county agent appreciates the advantages of farmers keeping accurate accounts. The lack of farm records was brought forcefully to the attention of the Census in a recent trial-census enumeration made in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture statisticians, according to Z. R. Pettet, chief statistician for agriculture in the Bureau of the Census. As a result, it was recommended that a campaign to promote farm record keeping be made part of the preparations for the coming census of 1940.

Not long ago several county agents, working up exhibits for their fairs, sug-

gested that the Census prepare a special poster to advance their farm record programs already under way. Compliance with this suggestion has shown the possibilities of an informal and highly effective type of cooperation which should prove mutually beneficial.

The coming farm census will cover: 1939 crop acreage and production; classes of livestock and livestock products; uses of land; items of farm finance, expenditures, and facilities. A full list of items is included in the "trial" schedule sent upon request. Most county agents serving in 1935 cooperated splendidly and are familiar with the general type of census questions.

This special farm-census poster (11 by 14 inches) will be furnished every county agent in the near future. For additional posters, address Division 60-A. Farm Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Each county agent is requested to place the poster in a prom-

inent position on his bulletin board so that farmers will start records January 1, 1939.

## What is a Good Secretary?

The importance of an efficient secretarial staff in a modern county extension office was recognized in Massachusetts when a county office secretaries' conference was called at the State college at Amherst.

Nearly half of the day's conference was devoted to a round-table discussion among the secretaries themselves. They took up such questions as office organization to obtain more efficient use of time, the maintenance and organization of mailing lists, filing problems, the proper handling of telephone calls and office callers, opportunities for professional improvement and courses available, and desirable books and periodicals. Girls who had been especially successful in various phases of the work outlined their methods, and others added their experiences, opinions, and suggestions.

Circular letters, the item on which most secretaries spend more time than on any other, were discussed from the receiver's point of view by the extension editor. The secretaries then discussed the best methods of turning out attractive letters without undue expenditure of time.

The qualifications of an ideal secretary; interpretations of the rulings relating to the use of penalty envelopes for free transmission of mail; types and qualities of paper; and styles and types of typewriters were other topics discussed by speakers during the more formal part of the conference.

Director Willard A. Munson outlined the value of a good secretary at the opening of the conference. "This extension organization, of which we are a part," he said, "is a very important division of our educational system. It reaches into every part of the State and has an influence on the income and living of many people. You secretaries, in your work, reflect to the men, women, and young people and to the farmers, homemakers, bankers, businessmen, and factory workers with whom we work the type of organization that we serve. Everything going out of the office passes over the secretary's desk. Our letters, our circulars, our printed matter or bulletins reflect courtesy, neatness, accuracy, and attentiveness. They prepare the way for us to meet the people with

whom we do business. Secretaries help to make friends for the organization by their attention to incoming letters, telephone calls, and office callers, and we must have friendships if we are to do our work well."

Following the conference, a mimeographed report was prepared summarizing the discussion and the various talks. Copies of these were supplied to all Extension Service secretaries so that each might review the suggestions made at the conference.

## Extension Meets Emergency (Continued from page 187)

ganizations on hand to advise and to help fill out blanks.

Some of the long-time effects of the hurricane are of great importance to the future of Connecticut agriculture. About half of the tobacco barns in the State were destroyed. Many tobacco growers will not undertake this investment again, and so shifts to other enterprises will markedly change the type of farming. The Extension Service is getting together all information possible to help in the decisions involved. It is also represented on and working with the rehabilitation committee appointed by the Governor to guide the long-time rehabilitation.

The estimates of damage compiled by the Extension Service as a byproduct of the visits to farms to give help show a loss of about 10¼ millions of dollars, most of which was in four counties.

## Maine

The hurricane whipped through southwestern Maine, leveling an estimated 110 million feet of pine in Oxford, Cumberland, and York Counties. County agents promptly called meetings in Cornish, Fryeburg, and Harrison, centers of the blow-down areas. More than 800 woodlot owners at these meetings heard the extension forestry specialist and the State forest commissioner report on what was being done to help in the emergency. Area committees named at that time are to assist in localizing any program finally adopted. Committees and the Extension Service are "ready to go" on any acceptable program. Temporary appointment of a district forestry agent was announced October 24, to help farm-woodlot owners in salvage operations. A detailed survey of water-storage facilities in the area also has been made and is proving useful.



# ONE WAY TO DO IT

## Methods Tried and Found Good

### *A 4-H Sunday in Church. . .*

has for several years been the designation of Rural Life Sunday in which the Extension Service has cooperated with rural churches in Minnesota. Reports from many of the counties indicate that every 4-H club in the State has taken part in the suggested program, which is growing in popularity each year. Church leaders have generally cooperated with the plan.

In carrying out the 4-H Sunday all club members and their leaders and parents have been urged to attend religious services. The 4-H'ers wear their uniforms and usually sit with their leaders in a reserved section of the church. Very often the club members decorate the church with flowers. Some clubs have provided flowers for their churches each Sunday. Usually the 4-H'ers act as ushers, and in a great many of these services the 4-H boys and girls have been requested to sing, or the members and leaders have been asked to make brief statements relative to the character-building values of 4-H club work.

### *Homemakers' Interests . . .*

were sounded out before planning the 1937 extension program in Norfolk County, Mass., by the extension agents who sent out a simple questionnaire to their mailing list of 3,000 homemakers. The agricultural and home demonstration agents felt that they would like to have an expression from these homemakers as to the type of program the women thought would best suit their needs. Previously, the county program had been decided upon largely by the county advisory council which did not seem to represent enough of the women from the various parts of the county. Returns came from more than 600 homemakers, and, after the data had been summarized, a county program reflecting the will of the majority was formulated. Since then, similar questionnaires have been prepared for Berkshire, Bristol, Hampshire, Middlesex, and Plymouth Counties. "Although we recognize that such questionnaires are not perfect or fool-proof, they do serve as an indication of

the community wants or needs," states Mrs. Annette T. Herr, Massachusetts home demonstration leader. "In every case the summaries, on analysis, show that the questions most frequently checked are of an economic nature."

### *To Improve the Beef Cattle . .*

of northern Nevada seven Humboldt County 4-H club boys and girls, working with County Agent Paul Maloney, have purchased 28 purebred registered Herefords as a foundation herd in a new project. The animals were chosen only after the boys, accompanied by Mr. Maloney, had made a trip of more than 2,000 miles through Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah to inspect herds of desirable Herefords.

Accumulated savings, consisting of money won as prizes and received from the sale of calves exhibited at livestock shows, provided a part of the \$2,500 required by the club members for the purchase. The balance of the sum was lent by a local banker, who said: "The bringing into this county of 28 purebred registered Herefords by the 4-H club boys and girls is one of the most important and progressive steps in the development of the livestock industry of Humboldt County."

### *Business Farmer Cooperation*

A worth-while example of business-man-farmer cooperation in the development of a sound agriculture for the community is the farm dairying project now in progress in Spartanburg County, S. C., sponsored by the agricultural committee of the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce.

Through popular subscription in the city of Spartanburg the chamber's agricultural committee raised sufficient money to finance the purchase of 10 outstanding dairy bulls, 1 for each of the 10 townships of the county. Through cooperation of the Extension Service, meetings were held in all the townships. The farmers, enthusiastic in their support of the idea, have selected township committees to handle the project and have appointed bull keepers.

On September 6, the agricultural com-

mittee of the chamber of commerce gave a dinner to these township committeemen and bull keepers. D. W. Watkins, director of the Extension Service, in his talk before this group emphasized the absolute necessity for the farm people of South Carolina to develop a live-at-home program which would include an abundance of milk and other livestock products. He deplored the fact that there are 1,500 farm families in Spartanburg County who do not own a milk cow and 40,000 farm families in the State of South Carolina who do not own a milk cow.

County Agent W. H. Stallworth reports that already representatives of communities in the county which are not close enough to any bull keeper have told him that they would be willing to purchase approved sires if the breeding service could be exchanged with that owned by the chamber of commerce.

### *4-H Completions and Attendance at Meetings . . .*

in Carroll County, N. H., have been increased by program innovations of Club Agent Paul J. Dixon in his work with local leaders. Leaders of several 4-H projects have been materially aided in their record keeping by a supplementary form designed to show the current progress of each club member. "This record on display at 4-H club meetings is mute evidence of the amount of work each member has accomplished to date and what more remains to be done," commented Mr. Dixon. "Wherever used, this check-up system seems to have raised the percentage of completions of the 4-H group. Furthermore, it has practically obviated the last-minute conferences between leader and agent as to whether or not the member has completed a standard project."

The sending of cards to the club leader and members before visiting their club has insured almost a full attendance at most meetings, according to Mr. Dixon, who added: "These visits have been carefully thought out, and the messages of the previous year which were touched upon included (1) awards, trips, and advancement possible in a 4-H career; (2) a health topic with emphasis on posture and the distribution of a book of graded exercises; and (3) emphasis on completing the project and not 'stopping on third' but bringing in the home run for the club, county, and State."



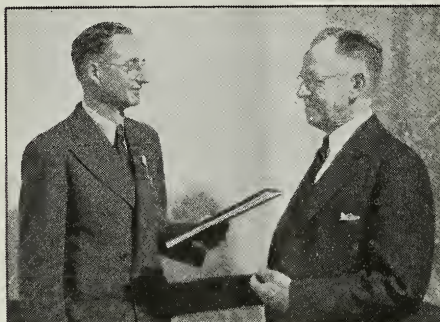
# Quarter-Century Veterans Honored

**R**ECOGNITION for having devoted 25 or more years to agricultural extension work was extended recently to 15 Wisconsin extension workers by the Alpha Sigma chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national honorary extension fraternity, at its annual meeting and banquet held at Memorial Union.

Wisconsin extension workers presented with certificates were: E. J. Delwiche, Green Bay, agronomist in charge of the northern State branch experiment stations; L. F. Graber, agronomist; Roy T. Harris, in charge of dairy tests; K. L. Hatch, former associate director of agricultural extension for Wisconsin; Andrew W. Hopkins, extension editor; George C. Humphrey, animal husbandman; Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones, former director of home-economics extension; E. L. Luther, Wisconsin's first county agent and former county agent leader; J. G. Milward, horticulturist in charge of potato improvement; Fred L. Musbach, Marshfield, in charge of the State branch experiment station, Wood County; Ransom A. Moore, veteran agronomist and pioneer in work with boys and girls of the farm; Harry L. Russell, former dean of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture; J. L. Sammis, in charge of quality improvement work in cheese; R. E. Vaughan, plant pathologist; and J. F. Wojta, State leader of county agents.

Celebrating 25 years of organized agricultural extension work in Indiana, approximately 325 county agricultural and home-economics extension workers and

Purdue University specialists attending the annual extension dinner Tuesday evening, October 11, at Purdue University, honored Prof. T. A. Coleman, acting director of agricultural extension in the Hoosier State, for his quarter of a century of service as State county agent leader.



T. A. Coleman receives a leather-bound testimonial book in honor of his quarter-century of service.

The local Alpha Lambda chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi presented Mr. Coleman with a beautifully engraved leather-bound testimonial book containing letters from 21 persons prominent in the national and State agricultural field. The letters were from Governor M. Clifford Townsend, other State officials, Director of U. S. Extension Work C. W. Warburton, Director J. H. Skinner, President E. C. Elliott, officials of livestock breed associations, editors of farm journals, and many others.

We hail you in the glory of retiring years. Your contribution to extension education has been as monumental as your inspiration to extension workers. Your delightful philosophy of life will not only be sustaining to you, but a happy memory and a refreshing influence to your friends and associates for years to come.

We miss your presence at this meeting and take this opportunity to extend our greetings and appreciation and our sincere hope for many years of continued health and happiness for yourself and beloved family.—*Resolution of Extension Sub-section, Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, November 1938.*

## On Turning the Page

(Continued from page 177)

We all need to recognize more fully, too, the unity of approach essential by the college teaching faculty, the research workers of the agricultural experiment station, and the Extension Service if the greatest help is to be given to rural people. In its final analysis, service to rural people and the Nation is the united responsibility of all three divisions of the college; and we look for them in their future development to go marching forward, three abreast, each department strong, virile, and cooperative, to the end that through their united efforts there may develop great living—a great people in rural areas and a great nation.

The future of Extension is full of adventure. We wish we might be a part of it; but we have seen our day, have had a small part in the work, and are content. Stronger men are needed now than in the past. Extension is a young man's job. With the end of October, therefore, we brought to a close our extension career. And so we bid all extension agents everywhere, adios. We cannot tell you, and you will never know how much we have appreciated your companionship along the way and how high is our regard for each one of you.

## Dr. Smith Retires

(Continued from page 185)

want him to know that he carries with him into his retirement, so richly deserved, my love that has ripened through the years, and my sincere appreciation of his vital and far-reaching contribution to the betterment of American rural life through his sane, constant, dependable leadership in the agricultural extension work of the Nation.—A. Frank Lever.

### From J. C. Ketcham, Coauthor of Copper-Ketcham Act

Michigan, the Fourth Congressional District, and St. Joseph County are proud to claim Dr. Clarence Beaman Smith as a native son and are happy to join in

tribute to his services. Howardsville, in St. Joseph County was his birthplace. Located near one of the level prairie areas marking southern Michigan, his birthplace afforded an ideal background for the distinguished career Dr. Smith has achieved in agriculture.

On his retirement from active service, he leaves a "goodly heritage" to his people, and we shall not forget him.—John C. Ketcham.

### From the Land-Grant College Association

Greetings from the Extension Section of the Land-Grant College Association.

## Handicraft Exhibit

An exhibit of hand-made articles that Tennessee home demonstration club members are selling through handicraft markets, and a living room completely furnished with hand-made articles were features of the large fairs in Tennessee last fall.



*Do You Know . . .*

## Caesar (Dutch) Hohn

**For 10 Years Agricultural Agent  
in Washington County, Texas**

**“COUNTY AGENT Has Set Achievement Record for Texas”** headlines the Brenham (Tex.) Banner-Press in its special edition published in parting tribute to County Agent Hohn upon his recent appointment to the State office as specialist in soil and water conservation.

Caesar Hohn's achievement record was built on a program as diversified as Washington County's system of farming, and for 10 years the problems of the farmers of this county have been his chief concern. He has served agriculture the greater part of his life. He graduated from Texas A. & M. College in 1910, and before joining the Texas Extension Service in 1920 he had been a teacher of agriculture, a farmer, and a farm manager.

Conservation was his first job when he started in Washington County in 1928. He was familiar with the soil and local conditions, and after making a mental survey of the work that needed to be done he decided that the number one job was the conservation of soil and the holding of rainfall. He was experienced in this work. Terracing had been his chief hobby, and as agricultural agent of Grimes County he had supervised the terracing of a large part of the cropland there. He knew the engineering principles of soil conservation, for he had followed closely the pioneer efforts of the Texas Extension Service since that organization launched its conservation campaign back in 1916.

His first year as agent of Washington County was devoted to getting the job under way. The handicaps he faced were the urgent need for the work, the absence of men qualified to run terrace lines, the lack of terracing equipment, and the reluctance of the farmers to give up their straight rows. He spent much time finding men who were willing to try out terraces and contour farming, and when he found them he arranged terracing schools. Those first terracing schools attracted much attention and many visitors. When a school was fin-

ished a farm was terraced, but what was more important, many farmers knew something about the advantages of terracing; some of them knew how to construct terraces; and a number were qualified to run terrace lines.

There were 35 terracing schools held that year, and more than 700 farmers attended one or more of them. Hundreds more visited the demonstrations for a few hours. With contours marked on at least one farm in every community in the county, farmers found that the contour rows were just as orderly in appearance as straight ones. Crooked rows began to be the mark of a good farmer. The record of terracing in the county under Mr. Hohn's leadership is amazing in its consistency—approximately 6,000 acres a year and a total of 62,480 acres during the 10-year period.

### *Farm Boys are Hope for Future*

“Dutch” Hohn always emphasized that the farm boys of today are the farmers and agricultural leaders of the future. The new generation of farmers will not be handicapped by lack of knowledge of the principles of agricultural conservation. Some 280 4-H boys in the county have been trained to run terrace lines. The feature of Mr. Hohn's 4-H club program lies not in the enrollment but in the caliber of the work done by the boys. Many of them have won State-wide honors for their outstanding 4-H achievements.

In addition to his outstanding record in soil conservation and 4-H work, County Agent Hohn successfully carried on many other agricultural activities. Pastures have been improved to a considerable degree. He encouraged farmers to control weeds by mowing pastures and advocated the spread of desirable grasses. At present more than 850 Washington County farmers regularly mow their pastures—an area of 10,300 acres.

Farmers who talked with “Dutch” Hohn learned that they could construct

a trench silo without great expense with a team and a slip; that the feed could be put into the silo without costly machinery, and that once in the silo the silage was safe against pests, floods, fire, and time. At the end of 1937, there were 84 trench silos in the county, and the indications are that this number will be increased annually for a number of years to come.

Through demonstrations he has shown that grain sorghums were a more dependable crop than corn, and now approximately 16,000 acres of cropland are annually devoted to such crops. He has emphasized the improvement of cotton quality. Under his leadership, 2 one-variety cotton communities were formed with 68 farmers who have banded together to produce quality cotton on 1,840 acres. Insect control, too, has come in for attention. The farmers now dust for boll weevil as a matter of course, and dusting with sulphur for cotton flea hopper has proved successful.

### *Inaugurated Farming Improvements*

During the years, in addition to numerous individual budding demonstrations, he has conducted 43 pecan-budding schools in which 521 farmers have actively participated. He has brought improvements and improved methods into the meat-curing activities. Last year, 683 farmers preserved their meat according to methods suggested in the various demonstrations held in butchering, cutting, canning, and storing meat. The local cold-storage plant has about 320 farm customers who use the facilities to keep fresh meat and to cure meat at all seasons of the year.

Furthermore, he has recognized the preservation of wildlife as a valuable addition to his conservation program and has organized a cooperative game-preservation demonstration which involves 280 farmers and 25,040 acres.

When the extension agents were called upon to administer the emergency programs, Washington County farmers were among the first in the State to learn the details of the new agricultural program. County agents and farmers throughout Texas have all heard of the day in which Caesar Hohn attended eight meetings in an effort to bring to farmers as rapidly as possible the details of the current farm program. Perhaps that has been the secret of his success in Washington County, for he has always taken the stand that he is the teaching representative of the governmental agencies.



## Special Letter Brings Response

A special letter which he directed to 2,200 persons owning land in Greene County, Ill., brought County Agent W. F. Purnell a greater response on the use of limestone than he had been able to obtain previously from a regular mailing list. The results were the more surprising because a large percentage of those addressed had not previously shown active interest in soil improvement.

Names of the 2,200 people were obtained from the local A. A. A. offices. In his letter County Agent Purnell emphasized the benefits of using limestone and invited the landowners to cooperate in the campaign either personally or through their tenants.

## For North Dakota Stockmen

Representatives of the North Dakota Livestock Association and the North Dakota Extension Service went to western Montana on September 24 to select 465 registered Hampshire rams for distribution to North Dakota flock owners during the first 2 weeks in October.

Arrangements for purchase of the rams were made by the livestock association's Mutual Aid Corporation early last spring. W. W. Brown, secretary of the Mutual Aid Corporation, and J. D. Gannaway, extension agent at large, made the selections.

The rams were shipped by railroad, with 1-day stops at convenient points, where flock owners could inspect and buy their rams. All the rams were sold to flock owners at cost, and pedigrees were furnished.

## Dairy-Judging Schools

More than 700 Indiana farm youths, interested in good dairy cattle, participated in one or more of the eight judging contests or schools held during August through the joint cooperation of various State dairy breed associations and Purdue University's Agricultural Extension Service.

There were 172 teams of 3 boys each entered in the contests, or an average of 21.5 teams per school. In the junior section 610 participated, whereas in the young adult section 94 were entered. This

was the third year for the schools, which were held in connection with dairy shows of the various breeds common in Indiana. The shows were held in nearly all sections of the State.

## New Tenure Study

A timely study of agricultural tenure entitled "Readjustment of Agricultural Tenure in Ireland" has recently been published by the University of North Carolina Press. This study, made by Elizabeth R. Hooker, junior economist, Division of Land Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, is a survey of the legislative and administrative reform programs which Ireland has put into effect during the years in trying to solve agricultural tenure problems, many of which have their counterpart in rural America of today.

## How Much Rain

The farmers out in Edwards County, Kans., are going to take the guesswork out of the question of how much rainfall they have had. Forty different farmers in the county are working with their county agent, H. A. Borgelt, to observe and record the amount of rainfall so that they can tell how much crop yields are influenced by local rains and by methods of cultivation and seedbed preparation. The county farm bureau is making 40 rain gauges for the farmers to use.

## Cotton Improvement Association

In Ouachita County, Ark., County Agent Paul Carruth and the county farm bureau have worked together to establish a county-wide cotton-improvement association headed by 18 directors from the various communities in the county. These leaders helped to hold 18 community meetings to explain the one-variety plan to 1,200 farmers.

In each community, plans were made for one-variety cotton communities, and committees were appointed to work out the necessary details. Communities are now arranging for gin days for their special varieties of cotton to prevent mixing at the gin.

## Urban-Rural Relations

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has appointed Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, extension editor in Texas, as chairman of a national committee on urban-rural cooperation. A committee has also been set up in each State to organize local discussion groups with an equal representation of city and country women. It is planned to have one of these discussion groups consider the different aspects of public service during the coming year in clubs affiliated with the federation. Mrs. Cunningham is working up outlines and leaflets for the use of these groups.

## Dedicating New Offices

Attention was focused on the home demonstration program being carried on in Terrebonne Parish, La., when 20 women exhibited 170 jars of fruits and vegetables as their contribution to the dedicatory program of the new courthouse at Houma. The spacious offices of the farm and home agents in the new building were held open the day of the dedication so that visitors might acquaint themselves with the new quarters provided for the extension workers. The agents also assisted generally with the day's program by serving as guides over the new edifice, reports Alice Gaty, home demonstration agent.

## Successful 4-H Poultrymen

More than 100 Burleigh County, N. Dak., 4-H club members have established themselves in the poultry business with the assistance of chick loans provided by the Bismarck Association of Commerce.

Martin Altenburg, county extension agent, says that the 110 farm boys and girls who obtained the loans started with a total of 6,175 chicks. Most of the club members are having better-than-average success with their birds and have paid off their loans.

The club members purchased 2,100 White Rocks, 1,725 Buff Orpingtons, 925 White Wyandottes, 625 New Hampshires, 600 Barred Rocks, and 150 Buff Rocks. The birds went to 65 different farms in the county.



# GROWING UP WITH EXTENSION

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Excerpts from a few of Dr. C. B. Smith's many talks to extension workers and others in all parts of the country during the 24 years since the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, and even before, which point out with characteristic wisdom and foresight opportunities for greater service in meeting agricultural problems.

## *On Agricultural Adjustment*

There are a number of viewpoints with reference to the work of the county agricultural agent, one of which is—and it is by far the most prevalent—that the chief business of the county agent is to help the farmer secure increased yields. Some men think that if yields could be doubled, living would be cheaper and a tremendous era of prosperity ensue. From the farmer's standpoint, doubling yields might be disastrous to his prosperity. We are now producing about what we consume in this country, with a little surplus to ship abroad. Any large increase in the amount produced would immediately lower the price to such an extent that the farmer would not have as much at the end of the year as he now has.—1913.

Holding ourselves down in production to national needs is the big educational and restraining task of the American farmers of the future, and probably the biggest job ever undertaken by them. If they succeed, great prospects are before them; if they cannot cooperate and control their plantings and production, farming of the future will be much as it is now, with 20 percent of the farmers making fair incomes and 40 to 50 percent very inadequate incomes.—1930.

## *On Planning*

Upon taking up work in a county, the agent needs two programs: One to meet the immediate expectations of those cooperating in his employment, and which shall inspire confidence in farmers as to his practical knowledge; the other, a permanent program designed to effect fundamental improvements of the agriculture of a county.—1915.

We believe that one of the most mind-stimulating features of extension work as it is being handled today is the development of community and county extension programs where farmers and their wives sit together in council with the extension agents, go over their problems one by one, select the more important for attention, set goals for accomplishment, agree upon leaders and demonstrators, draw up

a calendar of work, and definitely place responsibilities.—1924.

Gradually we are coming to see that facts and records lie at the very foundation of extension work that actually gets somewhere. Statewide agricultural program building has as its first step the assembling of facts. What is our production? What are our imports? How many apple trees have we? What acreage in alfalfa? What is the income of our farmers? Their expenses, taxes; what standards of living do we want?—1930.

## *On Social Problems*

Just making more money doesn't solve the rural-life problem. With a good many, making more money just enables them the more quickly to move to town. We want to make country life such that farm people will find satisfaction where they are.—1926.

The chief lack in our present extension work is the more complete knowledge of organization and group relationship, facts, and sociological principles, and that sociology extension work at the outset may well be part investigational as well as extension work.—1929.

It must be remembered that the significant thing in the Nation is people, and human genius is as likely to spring from the people on small holdings, living on thin land, as it is from the people living on larger holdings of fat land.—1932.

Interest in socialization is growing by leaps and bounds. We who have always stressed local leadership and community interest welcome wholeheartedly the great movements toward improved social situations which the New Deal launched.—1934.

## *On Agricultural Policy*

The county agent is a part of a great agricultural movement. This movement has for its ultimate purpose the building up of a country life that shall be wholesome, attractive, cultured, efficient, and profitable.—1914.

To me the most significant thing of the decade is change; change in our conception, change in our approach, change in

our organization, change in the things we emphasize, change in our outlook. We are still a mobile force. \* \* \* We can change with every changing need; and that is the significant thing. The fact that we can change, have changed, and will change, is our glory and our salvation.—1924.

Statesmanship in America must be such as will bring agriculture and industry along hand in hand.—1925.

Progress through farmers' organizations may be more difficult, but it is on a sounder, safer basis than otherwise and is a sheet anchor in time of trouble.—1932.

## *On the Rural Home*

Without a satisfying home, increased income counts for but little and is a poor reward for the toil and scrimping and self-denial of the years. The better the home the greater and stronger the Nation. Whatever we do to build good homes contributes to the building of a great nation.—1927.

Home life in the country will never reach its highest ideals until farm women can have more of the things they long for.—1924.

## *On 4-H Club Work*

When you interest the boy and the girl, you interest the father and the mother, and what you teach the boys and the girls becomes the common practice when they are grown.—1925.

## *On the Future*

The hope of the Nation is that Secretary Wallace may be successful in his efforts to find a solution of the farm-marketing problem through wider distribution of agricultural surpluses to the needy families of the United States. With our wealth of resources to produce, it would seem as though it were not too much to expect that every family in the United States should have enough to eat, enough to wear, and shelter that they may call their own. In our marketing experimentation of the past years, I wonder if we aren't at last on the road to a solution of the marketing problem.—1938.

The new order is here—the old order has not passed away but is being remade. Extension has been a help in bringing about a new outlook and in putting into effect new agricultural policies; but it has not begun to play the part it is capable of and should be playing.—1938.



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